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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LEGAL, ECONOMIC, AND ORGANIZATION INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INCREASED ENROLLMENT AT SECOND COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Total enrollment for the second session of the American Institute of Cooperation held at the University of Minnesota, June 21 to July 17, 1926, was 575. This was an increase of about 60 per cent over the first session. Those participating in the Institute came from 32 states and 9 foreign countries, including England, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia, China, Australia, South Africa and Canada. Among those registered were the officers and employees of a number of the largest and most active cooperative associations in the United States. There were also representatives from the teaching staffs of most of the colleges and universities in the United States giving special attention to the subject of Agricultural Cooperation. Not a few county agents, some from far-away states, attended the Institute for the entire session.

At the first session of the Institute held at the University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, in the summer of 1925, there was an attendance of 364, registered from 33 states and 4 foreign countries.

Invitations relative to the third session which will be held in the summer of 1927 have been received from the Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.; and University of California, Berkeley, Calif. The California invitations, it is stated, have the backing of nearly all the cooperative associations of that large state which is the home of a number of the older and better known organizations.

During the four weeks of the 1926 session of the Institute, special attention was given to seven topics of vital interest in the cooperative movement. These were: organization, market analysis, production programs, field service, educational work, publicity, and finance and credit. At the same time a critical study was made of the methods now employed in the various parts of the United States and Canada in the cooperative marketing of livestock, wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs, potatoes, fruit, grain and cotton.

It is announced that the proceedings of the 1926 session will be published in four volumes and distributed to those desiring copies at a charge of \$20 for the set.

SUNKIST ORANGES TO BE BRANDED

A resolution was recently adopted by the board of directors of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, approving the practice of stamping the brand "Sunkist" on oranges which conform to the grade specifications. While it is not anticipated that stamping alone will materially increase the sale of Sunkist fruit, it is believed that it will be of value in connection with national advertising as a means of identification and also as a protection against the sale of inferior fruit as Sunkist.

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FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE ISSUES ATTRACTIVE PORTFOLIO

Such features of the annual report of the general manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, as are not confidential have been incorporated in a "sales portfolio for use in organization work" by the advertising manager. This sales portfolio, entitled "Efficient Citrus Marketing," is an attractive brochure with a brilliant orange cover, and the same bright color is used in connection with black ink in the text and the clever illustrations.

Shipments by the Exchange for the 1925-26 season totalled 3,659,204 boxes, compared with 5,536,467 the previous year. Of the total number of boxes, 1,818,694 were oranges, 1,629,249 were grapefruit, 202,081 were tangerines, and 9,180 miscellaneous. In spite of the short crop the Exchange operated for 18 per cent less than the year before.

The Florida Citrus Exchange makes a point of returning cash to the growers for sale of fruit in the shortest possible time consistent with the financial protection of the growers. Returns from private sales are received in an average of ten days from arrival of fruit. From the auction markets the return of cash averages three days. Transfer of money from the Tampa office to the sub-exchange takes one day, and from the sub-exchange to the association another day. Here it awaits distribution to the grower only till the pool is completed and the average struck. Most of the local units have arranged to advance up to 75 per cent of the value of the fruit in cash, pending the closing of the pool. Fruit is packed at cost and any profits arising from the operations of the packing houses are refunded to the growers.

In the coming season all Seald Sweet fruit is to be stamped on the skin with the brand name as a means of identification. Further plans include keeping all low-grade fruit out of the box market. The Exchange was able to dispose of every box of low-grade fruit the past season at an average of more than 50 cents a box. Large quantities of grapefruit were canned and the number of canneries is increasing as their importance is realized. Concentrated fruit juice is also becoming an important product. Two factories for this product are now in operation and others are being planned. These industries provide outlets for low-grade fruit and help clear the box-fruit market of undesirable supplies.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE EXPORTING ORANGES

Two of the heaviest cargoes of American citrus fruit ever shipped were sent out in June by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles. The first ship sailed for Liverpool on June 2 loaded with 17,600 boxes of oranges and grapefruit, and the second on June 16 carried 25,000 boxes. Five modern refrigerated motor ships were to be loaded in July with oranges for the United Kingdom and various European ports. Large quantities of Valencia oranges are also being sent to the Orient and the Philippine Islands.

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SELL POTATO CROP FOR TWO MILLIONS

Purchases of growers' supplies through the Hastings Potato Growers' Association, Hastings, Fla., amounted to \$520,000 for the business year ending June 30, according to the recently issued report of the manager. Among the purchases were 5,100 tons of fertilizer, 27,550 sacks of seed potatoes, 183,150 pounds of spray material, and 231,000 potato barrels.

Members of the association received advances of \$90,325 in cash for production purposes, and at the time of harvesting the 1926 crop \$150,000 additional was advanced for harvesting purposes. Total advances to growers in supplies and cash amounted to approximately \$760,000. These advances were made possible by the functioning of the Hastings Agricultural Credit Corporation, which was able to borrow money at a low rate of interest from the credit banks set up by the Federal Government.

Total shipments by the association for the 1926 season amounted to 1,460 cars of potatoes. This total was 49 cars more than the total for the 1925 season. Sales, f.o.b. shipping point, were \$2,015,822. At the close of the business year 5,039 acres were under contract to the association.

The net worth of the organization on June 30 was in excess of \$210,000. Of this amount \$175,000 represented cash reserves.

The credit corporation closed the year with \$50,000 of outstanding capital stock and \$868 of undivided profits. Of the capital stock \$49,100 is held by the Potato Association.

In reporting to the members the manager of the association said, among other things:

The accomplishment of this year in the marketing of your crop, I claim as one worthy of your special attention, and I commend you to a very close scrutiny of the results of this year's operations, that you may have even greater faith and confidence in your organization. Preach its possibilities to your neighbors.

SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT POOL PLANNING TO HANDLE COARSE GRAIN

July 31 was set for the closing of the summer pool of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Aberdeen, at the annual meeting held July 8 and 9. All wheat received after July 31 will be included in the 1926-27 winter pool.

Because of the almost total failure of the wheat crop in South Dakota this year the association had to face the problem of what was best to do with the organization which had nothing else to market. The directors had checked up on both the crop conditions and the feeling among the members in their respective districts, and it was the general opinion that the members were well pleased with the success of their pooling association and wanted it to "carry on" this season if there was any possible way to do so. Broadening the scope of operations so as to handle coarse grain was considered.

Three crops have been handled by the pool. In 1923 the quantity handled was 534,227 bushels; in 1924, 2,048,075 bushels; and in 1925, 2,020,086 bushels, in spite of a 15 per cent smaller crop than in 1924. The association was stated by the retiring president to be "in excellent financial condition," having a reserve of \$64,957 after final settlement for the 1925 fall and winter pool.

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NEBRASKA WHEAT GROWERS PUBLISH AUDIT

The official audit of the affairs of the Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association, Hastings, Nebr., dated May 31, 1926, shows 662,421 bushels of 1925 wheat delivered to the pool. Gross proceeds therefrom amounted to \$1,040,220. Freight and handling charges aggregated \$152,487; storage, \$25,883; general and administrative expense, \$16,503; field service, \$6,528; interest, \$8,191; reserve for contingencies, \$20,804, representing 2 per cent of gross returns. The sum advanced to members, less storage allowed, was \$772,919. Organization expenses of \$11,000 incurred during the year were deferred to subsequent pools. Expenses in connection with the 1925 pool from May 31 to June 30, were placed at \$3,456.

The schedule of prices paid members, basis Kansas City, was as follows: No. 1, hard winter, \$1.5847; No. 1, hard spring, \$1.5847; No. 1, durum, \$1.3847; with discounts for the lower grades based on the average sales at destination. Total cost of marketing was given as 11.31 cents per bushel. Handling charges paid elevators amounted to \$23,116, or 3.49 cents per bushel on the entire pool. Storage allowed growers came to \$14,771, or 2.23 cents over the pool; office and administration expense amounted to \$16,503, or 2.49 cents per bushel.

The quantity of wheat handled was about 45 per cent less than in the 1924 pool, due largely to crop failures in certain sections of the state.

Advances to members on wheat for the 1926 pool range from 75 cents for No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter and spring wheat in Zone 1, 73 cents in Zone 2, and 71 in Zone 3, to 69, 67, and 65 cents for No. 5 and sample grades, with durum grades 20 cents lower.

LOUISIANA COTTON NEARLY ALL SOLD

Checks to the amount of \$325,000 were mailed in June to members of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Cotton Association. Shreveport, bringing the payments on 1925 cotton to \$3,759,000. Fifty-one thousand, one hundred ninety-four bales were received, of which all but 4,500 bales had been sold by the middle of June. This payment brings the advances up to 16 cents a pound, basis middling.

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RECORD BREAKING SEASON FOR OKLAHOMA COTTON

During the 1925-26 pool season, the fifth in the life of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, Oklahoma City, nearly one-half as much cotton was received as during all of the preceding four years. A total of 417,362 bales was received in the first four pools and 206,368 bales were delivered by member-growers in the 1925-26 season. In addition 205 bales had been received for sale in a post-season pool.

Up to the close of June 15, 1926, 206,236 bales had been classed and 168,142 bales sold. The classed bales were placed in 108 separate pools according to color, grade and length of staple. Several pools contained but one bale each, while the largest pool was credited with 28,967 bales.

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COST OF MARKETING ARKANSAS COTTON REDUCED

At the annual meeting of the membership of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association held at Little Rock, June 22, it was reported that 125,834 bales of cotton had been received, of which quantity 12,317 bales came from members of the Missouri Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association. Arkansas members of the association to the number of 10,903 delivered cotton of the 1925 crop, compared with 5,146 delivering cotton in the preceding season. Missouri growers delivering cotton increased from 258 for the 1924 crop to 590 for the 1925 crop.

Net expenses of operation up to the time of holding the annual meeting were \$226,503, compared with \$197,197 for the preceding year. As a much larger number of bales were handled in the 1925-26 season than in the previous season the average cost per bale of 498 pounds was but \$1.80 compared with \$3.23 per bale of 513 pounds for the 1924-25 season.

Owing to the fact that 68,260 bales were still unsold at the time of the annual meeting it was impossible to furnish the members of the association with copies of an audit of the business transactions of the association, as has been the custom in the past.

LARGE-SCALE COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS IN ALBERTA

One of the first of the large-scale cooperative shipping associations formed on a contract basis was that organized at Alix in the Province of Alberta on June 28, 1923, under the name of Buffalo Lake Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association. The new association, which superseded a local association formed in 1921, aimed to serve a territory fifty miles square and to make shipments from ten shipping points. A contract was used to define the duties and responsibilities of members and management.

In its first year it handled livestock to the value of \$125,000, and in the year ending May 31, 1926, its shipments amounted to \$350,000. At the same time the association is giving its members a service they never had before, a full time manager; orderly shipping at times when markets are the best; encouragement in better preparation of cattle for market, as well as in raising better quality of cattle and hogs, and in breeding sows so that there will be pigs to market throughout the year.

The association has no capital stock and has collected no membership fees. It boasts that it has never borrowed one cent of capital and has never had an overdraft at any banking institution. It claims to have cut the cost of handling 50 per cent besides having saved many thousands of dollars through the application of order and system to the business. It has acquired and paid for office buildings and fixtures and accumulated a reserve fund of \$800, besides contributing \$575 to the Provincial organization. The books of the association are audited annually by a firm of chartered accountants and members of the association are furnished with copies of a complete financial statement.

In a recently published report of this association it is stated that the board of directors "is composed of men who have had a very keen realization of their responsibilities.... and have applied at all times strict business principles to the affairs of the organization, thereby not allowing it to drift into a one-man organization..... The board of this association, as well as the manager, have always been very active, and have insisted on a strict adherence to the straight path of cooperation."

Eighteen other livestock associations have been organized along similar lines in Alberta and are now in operation, with 20 more in process of organization.

IDAHO WOOL ASSOCIATION BUYS SALT FOR ITS MEMBERS

A considerable reduction in prices of salt for sheepmen has resulted from the activities of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, Twin Falls. Two years ago the carlot price for sheep salt was \$20 per ton. Through the efforts of the association a price of \$16 was maintained for the last two years. Further concessions have now been secured and the association is offering salt at \$5.50 f.o.b. Salt Lake City. For most points west of Pocatello this means a delivered price of \$13.90 per ton. In eastern Idaho the freight is less and prices will vary accordingly. As 16,000 tons of salt is consumed in the state, this service means a large saving to the sheep growers. The association itself has handled 100 car loads the past year.

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IDAHO WOOL GROWERS TO HOLD FIFTH ANNUAL RAM SALE

The fifth annual ram sale of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, Twin Falls, will be held August 18. At the executive meeting of the association on June 18, it was decided to "make it the policy of the association to make this not a market at which all the rams in the country would be disposed of, but a show room at which the grower could display a sample of the class of stuff he had for sale at home."

A statement presented by the secretary showed nearly three times as much wool shipped through the association as was shipped last year.

It was decided to enlarge the Weekly Bulletin of the association and print it on better paper, but to keep it small "so it could be read at a glance."

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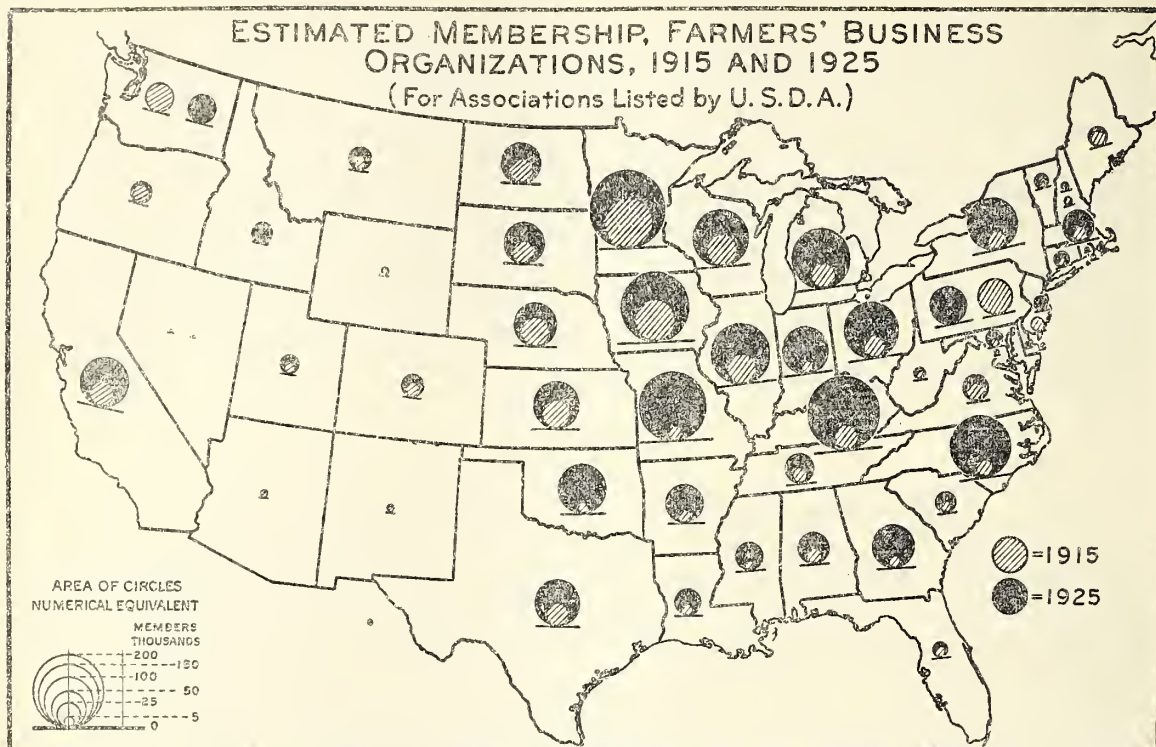
CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL RAM SALE

At the annual Ram Sale and Wool Show of the California Wool Growers' Association, held recently at the University Farm, Davis, Calif., 898 registered rams were sold for a total of \$45,000. or an average of \$50.13 per head. The top Rambouillet brought \$275 and the 123 sold brought an average of \$58.72. One Hampshire ram brought \$625 and another \$600.

Heretofore the Ram Sale has been more or less of a local affair but this year was the turning point. The number of rams offered was large and the quality excellent, and buyers were present from every section of the state. The Wool Show proved to be one of the most attractive features of the sale. All details had been carefully worked out by college authorities and a continuous stream of visitors found the exhibits of interest during the three days of the sale.

Another exhibit and sale was scheduled for Cloverdale, June 11-13, for the benefit of sheepmen who were unable to go to Davis.

A THREE-HUNDRED-PER-CENT INCREASE IN TEN YEARS



Membership in farmers' business associations increased over 300 per cent in ten years, according to figures compiled by the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The 5,424 associations listed with the Department in 1915 had an estimated membership of 651,000, and the 10,803 associations listed in 1925 were credited with over 2,700,000 members.

The largest numerical increases for the ten-year period for the different states were: Kentucky, 175,200; Missouri, 163,800; North Carolina, 130,000; Minnesota, 127,000; Iowa, 120,600; Michigan, 107,100; Ohio, 100,900; Illinois, 99,900; New York, 89,400; Oklahoma, 88,500; Wisconsin, 84,700; Indiana, 74,900; and California, 68,800. The 1925 figures are somewhat larger than would be figures compiled as of July, 1926, as several large associations which were active in 1925 have ceased to function or have suspended activity pending the completion of plans of reorganization. Such is the case in Kentucky, North Carolina, Minnesota and Ohio.

The greatest percentage gain for the ten-year period was made by Missouri. Oklahoma's gain, however, was almost as great. The other states in the order of their relative importance are: Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, New York, and Ohio.

Six states, according to reports received, had fewer members in 1925 than in 1915. They were: Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, and Washington. Pennsylvania made a small gain in membership during the ten years.

COURT PASSES ON RELEASE OF MEMBERS

On June 15, 1926, the Supreme Court of Mississippi in the case of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association v. J. S. Borcdofsky, 108 So. 802, held that the fact that the association had released the cotton of three of its directors and several of its members, operated to release the defendant from his contract with the association. The association brought suit against the defendant alleging that he had breached his marketing contract by selling approximately 100 bales of cotton outside the association. It asked for liquidated damages at the rate of 10 cents per pound, as provided for by the contract, for all cotton thus sold, for an injunction to restrain him from disposing of cotton outside the association and for a decree for specific performance to compel him to comply therewith.

The defendant filed a cross bill in which he alleged that he was released from his contract with the association because of the fact that the association had executed releases to some of the directors and other members of the association covering the cotton grown by them. The court decided the case upon the cross bill holding that the execution of the releases by the association operated to release the defendant from his contract. In this connection, among other things, the court said:

The value of this contract to each of the members thereof depended upon the other members adhering to it, and we must say that this release by the directorate of other directors, giving to them the right to sell their cotton on the outside in so far as they could incumber it to the people to whom it was released, was such a breach of the contract as released Borcdofsky from adhering to it.

Apparently the court proceeded upon the theory that all of the contracts of the members of the association with it constituted an undertaking on the part of all of the members with the association. The court further said:

This contract was upheld as not violating the Constitution in Brown v. Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, 132 Miss. 859, 96 So. 849, wherein this court held that this association created a sales agency for the mutual benefit of its members. So that any way that this contract is viewed its main object and purpose was to handle as a sales agency in pools the product of cotton of its members as set forth in the contract, and unquestionably there was a breach of the contract in thus

releasing about 14,000 bales of its operation to be handled by those who were presumably antagonistic to the spirit and purpose of this organization, all of which occurred before Borcdofsky is alleged to have breached his contract.

The association contended that "as this is a mutual contract between all of the members thereof, before the contract can be cancelled all necessary parties must be in court." In other words, "that the hundreds of members of this duly chartered corporation must be made parties." In this connection the court suggested that insasmuch as each grower who signed the contract "became entitled to be a stockholder in the corporation and entitled to one vote therein and vested the power usually incident to the directors of other corporations in their directors" that the directors were authorized to empower the president of the association to execute the releases in question. It may be suggested that inasmuch as the defendant was a member of the association it could be said that he had authorized the directors to empower the president to execute the releases involved and, therefore, could not complain thereof. There is an intimation in the opinion that if the releases had not been executed the association would have been able to recover liquidated damages to the extent of \$100,000, from each of the members in question. These releases, it appears, were executed in order better to enable the members receiving them to borrow money to grow cotton and although by the execution of such mortgages apparently the members would have been disabled or prevented from delivering their cotton to the association, the court was of the opinion that liquidated damages could be recovered from them in the event they failed to deliver their cotton because of such mortgages. In this connection the court said:

But because of this release 10 cents a pound was not collected on 14,000 bales of cotton, which would amount to about \$50 per bale penalty, or \$100,000, which would have gone to the benefit of the stockholders of the association if the law had been enforced upon these favored released cotton growers in the same manner as sought to be enforced upon Borcdofsky.

It is apparent from the decision that the court was of the opinion that it would be unjust for the association to be allowed to enforce the contract against the defendant who mortgaged his cotton without the consent of the directors of the association while upholding the releases executed by the association to certain of its directors and members so as to enable them to borrow money on their cotton. With respect to this matter the court said:

To say that Borodofsky, who the record shows had mortgaged his cotton without the consent of the directors of the association, should pay to the association \$50 a bale for 100 bales of cotton, and that Scott, a director, and Perry, a director, and the others, could mortgage their cotton to Crittenden & Co., cotton brokers, and be released from the penalty, would be unfair, however pure the motive animating the directors.

It is suggested that if a contract like the one in question contained a provision authorizing the association employing it to release any member in the event it was deemed by the board of directors to be for the best interests of the association, and with the further proviso that such a release or releases should not impair or release any contract not directly covered thereby, such a stipulation would be upheld and enforced. In this connection attention is called to the fact that in the case of Wells Brothers Company v. United States, a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on November 8, 1920, 254 U. S. 83, it appeared that the contract of a contractor with the United States for the construction of a public building contained, among others, the following provisions:

The contract further declares that the contractor:

Will make any omissions from, additions to, or changes in, the work or materials herein provided for whenever required by said party of the first part;.... and that no claim for damages, on account of such changes or for anticipated profits, shall be made or allowed.

In commenting on this provision the court said:

It would be difficult to select language giving larger discretion to the United States to suspend the performance of the "whole or any part of the work" contracted for, or to change the work or materials, than that here used.

In addition to all this it must be noted that the first paragraph, above quoted, concludes with this independent proviso:

Provided, further, that no claim shall be made or allowed to the contractor for any damages which may arise out of any delay caused by the United States.

The contract was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The provisions referred to above indicate the latitude which contracting parties have in the making of contracts.

L. S. Hulbert.

NEW ZEALAND COOPERATIVE FORTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

A partial file of the annual reports of the New Zealand Farmers' Cooperative Association of Canterbury, Ltd., has been acquired by the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This association was established in 1881 and has just completed its 45th year of activity. At the close of the first year it had 800 shareholders, with authorized capital stock of £250,000 of which £3,511 was paid up. The volume of business for the first year was £15,234, more than one-half of which came from the retail departments. The volume of business has steadily increased during the forty-five years until it is now approximately £5,000,000 pounds. The gross margin from operation is now nearly £200, 000 a year.

The association has branch warehouses at 12 points, wool and grain stores at three points, and maintains an office in London, England.

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WASHINGTON SUPPLY COMPANY MAKES MANY PURCHASES

Purchases made by the Skookum Fruit Growers' Supply Company, Wenatchee, Wash., for the year 1925, amounted to a gross total of \$240,537, according to the annual report of the board of directors. Goods purchased included boxes, wraps, nails, labels, spray materials and a number of other commodities. The cost of these sales was \$210,225; expenses amounted to \$11,043; an item of \$29 was deducted for balancing undercharges, and an item of \$6,541 interest was credited, leaving net savings of \$28,477 to be distributed to members, or approximately 12 per cent of the gross business.

In carlots the purchases represented approximately 163 cars, of which about 70 per cent was boxes, paper and lead arsenate. Thirty-six cars of boxes were purchased and sold to parties outside the association.

The basis upon which sales and cost of sales is equalized to members is described as follows:

This is done by crediting every payment made by a member with 8 per cent interest up to January 1, 1926. To the cost of sales of each separate commodity has been charged 8 per cent interest to offset the total....The member paying for a car of boxes in March has accordingly been credited with 8 per cent interest on that payment to January 1. The member paying January 1 has no interest to his credit....

Refunds, which are made up of the difference between the invoiced price to the member and the actual cost to the Supply Company, are made to each member on each separate commodity in proportion to his purchases of that particular commodity.

REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

A series of advertising programs are being broadcasted by the Mutual Orange Distributors from Middlewest and Eastern radio stations.

At a meeting of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company held at Toronto, Canada, June 17, it was decided to organize an association for the marketing on a pool basis of the wheat crop of the Province of Ontario.

The membership rolls of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill., have been augmented by more than 3,000 names since the first of the year, through the efforts of solicitors.

Grain and beans to the amount of more than eight million dollars were handled by the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, during the past year, and to the amount of more than twenty-five millions in the past five years. July 21 marked the sixth birthday of this farmer-owned organization.

Checks for final settlement to members of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, were sent out early in July. The fiscal year closes August 1 and complete information will be published at that time. The cotton received by the association was handled in 70 pools on which the net prices ranged from 8.72 cents for Middling, 7/8 to 1 inch, gin out, to 23.95 for Strict Middling, 1-5/16 white, while the price for Middling, 7/8 to 1 inch, white, was 17.56.

Up to July 15 the Sowega Melon Growers' Association, Adel, Ga., had shipped 1,579 cars of melons. The management reports that remittances to growers have been made a little more promptly than heretofore, the average length of time being two weeks. The large number of cash track sales has contributed to this result, as has also the fact that remittances have been received more promptly on arrival sales. No pools have been allowed to remain unclosed over night if the returns were on hand to close them.

With the aid of the New York Department of Farms and Markets a plan of organization is being worked out by the cauliflower growers of the Catskill Mountains. The plan provides for local organizations of growers around eight major shipping points, in order that they may ship in car load lots, may grade their product, use standard containers, ship under a trade-mark, and also buy necessary supplies for members. Facts and figures collected for the past two years have been utilized in formulating the plan. The possibilities of cooperation were demonstrated last season over a period of two weeks of heavy shipping.

TEXAS WHEAT GROWERS HAVE NEW HOUSE ORGAN

A new publication known as the "Texas Wheat Grower" has appeared as the official organ of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association, Amarillo. It is an eight page paper intended to be "a medium of information and instruction and a help to every wheat grower." The first number was issued May 27. It will be published semi-monthly.

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NEW POULTRY JOURNAL FURNISHED BY MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION

"The Lake Region Farm Poultry News," is published monthly by the organization formerly known as the Minnesota Cooperative Egg and Poultry Exchange, St Paul, now changed to Lake Region Cooperative Egg and Poultry Exchange. The first number of the attractive eight-page paper appeared in January of the present year. Space is given in the monthly issues to reports from the local units using the Lake Region Exchange as a selling agency. The publication is illustrated.

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EASTERN STATES COOPERATIVE LEAGUE STARTS A PAPER

Volume I, No. 1, of the new official organ of the Eastern States Cooperative League, New York City, appeared in June under the caption, "Some News" which the editor states is a makeshift until someone helps him to "name the new baby." The little four-page paper is intended to cover the activities of the consumers' cooperatives of the Eastern States. The first number contains an article giving information regarding the activities of the Eastern States Cooperative League.

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NEW MAGAZINE IN INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATION

A new monthly magazine entitled "The Pyramid Builder," was issued in July as the official organ of the Cooperative Central Exchange, Superior, Wis. It is published in the interests of the consumers' cooperative movement in the North Central States. Number one is profusely illustrated and contains a historical sketch, news, statistics, and information regarding the movement in this and other countries. There are several pages of advertisements for consumers' cooperative enterprises in various parts of the country.

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

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- Beatty, C. L. Cooperation--From the Viewpoint of the Land Bank Executive. The Wheat Grower, Fargo, N. D., July 15, 1926, p. 6.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. Causes of Failure of Certain (Consumers') Cooperative Societies. Monthly Labor Review. Washington, July, 1926, p. 20.
- Downie, Ernest R. Relations of the Wheat Pool and Board of Trade. Wheat Growers' Journal, July 1, 1926, p. 9.
- Durst, C. E. Tendencies in Cooperative Contracts. American Fruit Growers' Magazine, Chicago, July, 1926, p. 4.
- Kip, R. H. Things Which Hold Back Cooperative Marketing. Western Farmer, Portland - San Francisco, July 1, 1926, p. 3.
- Meierkord, H. J. A Successful Local Creamery (Linn, Kansas). Banker-Farmer, Madison, Wis., July, 1926, p. 4.
- Nordman and Rusdal Visit Southern Markets. Tobacco Pool Bulletin, Madison, Wis., July 8, 1926, p. 1. Report by Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets of Wisconsin, and Lars Rusdal, a member of the Wisconsin tobacco pool, following a trip to the territory covered by the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, Hopkinsville, Ky.
- National Farmers' Union of Scotland. Annual Report for Period from 1st March, 1925, to 28th February, 1926. 72 p. Glasgow, 1926.
- Sheehy, C. Organized Marketing of Meat. The Queensland Producer, Brisbane, Australia, June 9, 1926, p. 4.
- The Story of "Bawra." Commerce and Finance, New York, June 23, 1926, p. 1228.
- Ward, Gordon H. Cooperation--Adjusting Production to Consumption. Hoard's Dairyman, July 10, 1926, p. 706.
- Wheeler, George C. Cooperation--From the Viewpoint of the Editor. The Wheat Grower, Fargo, N. D., July 15, 1926, p. 7.

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